

EXPLANATION OF PLATE XIV.

- Fig. 1. *Papilio clytia*, var. *flavolimbatus*, Oberthür. ♂. Upperside.
 " 2. _____ ♂. Underside.
 " 3. *Hebomoia roepstorffii*, W.-M., ♂. Upperside.
 " 4. _____ ♂. Underside.
 " 5. _____ ♀. Upperside.

XVII.—Description of a new Species of Rostellaria, from the Bay of Bengal.—By GEOFFREY NEVILL, C. M. Z. S.

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ROSTELLARIA DELICATULA, n. sp.

Distinguished at once from all the other living species of the genus by its thin, delicate, and translucent substance, in these respects showing a highly important approach to some fossil forms. Colour a pale ochraceous brown lined on the last whorl with four narrow white bands, each of which terminates in one of the four projecting digitate processes of the outer lip, one only of these bands appearing in the middle of the preceding four whorls ; spire not quite half the entire length, apex moderately acute ; whorls $10\frac{1}{2}$, moderately convex, the last conspicuously convexly tumid and like the preceding one, marked with a slight sutural depression, produced at the base into a short canaliculation, relatively less developed than in any of the other known species, this "canal" is slightly tortuously deflected, more conspicuously so than in *R. magnus* (Chemnitz) ; the first three or four whorls are sculptureless, the next three or four inconspicuously but regularly spirally striated, striae about ten in number, filiform and slightly punctured, becoming obsolete on the last two whorls, except at the base of the last of all, where they reappear more coarsely developed than before ; there are also five varices, somewhat inconspicuous, at intervals on the last four whorls, which also show, under a lens, minute longitudinal striation, the striae close set, fine, and flexuous ; aperture oval, rather large, with the peristome thickened and denticulated with four equidistant, relatively somewhat small, digitate processes.

Long. 76, diam. 28 ; from the apex to suture of the last whorl $29\frac{1}{2}$, from base of the aperture to end of the "canal" $6\frac{1}{2}$ mill.

This highly interesting and very characteristic form, quite unlike any of the other seven known living species of the genus [as restricted] was dredged in deep water off Cheduba, Arrakan Coast, by Surgeon J. Armstrong, late Naturalist to the Indian Marine Survey.